

# BARRIERS TO RECYCLING



## Beyond the Blue Box

**It Starts Officially in 1991**

**Code of Laws for South Carolina**

**Title 44**

**CHAPTER 96**

**SC SOLID WASTE POLICY**

**AND**

**MANAGEMENT ACT**

# Not Quite the Paul Harvey Version...



- Take on responsibility for waste management planning.
- Develop programs targeted at reducing waste disposal.
- Preparation of Solid Waste Management Plans by Counties that were in compliance with state plans.
- Goal was to reduce waste generation to 3.5 pounds per person per day by June 2005.
- Recycling rate of 35% by June 2005.
- Created the Office of Solid Waste Reduction and Recycling.

# Solid Waste Management Plans



- Counties required to write a SWMP, and not local governments.
- Identify the waste being generated in the County.
- Identify plans for managing waste within the “planning unit”.
- Report amount of recycling generated during the year.
- Used to determine compliance if a facility is proposed.



# Where Were We?



**79 Sanitary  
landfills in the  
state at the  
time of the  
act.**

# Time for a Diet!

Nationally, waste was being generated at a rate of 4.5 pounds per person per day.



# Just another reason to dislike Yankees?!



- Increase in population increases consumption of natural resources and waste generation.
- 25% increase in SC population since 1990.
- 250,000 increase since 2007 alone.



**Population  
Increase**

(Population and Garbage pg. 85)

**Now what...**

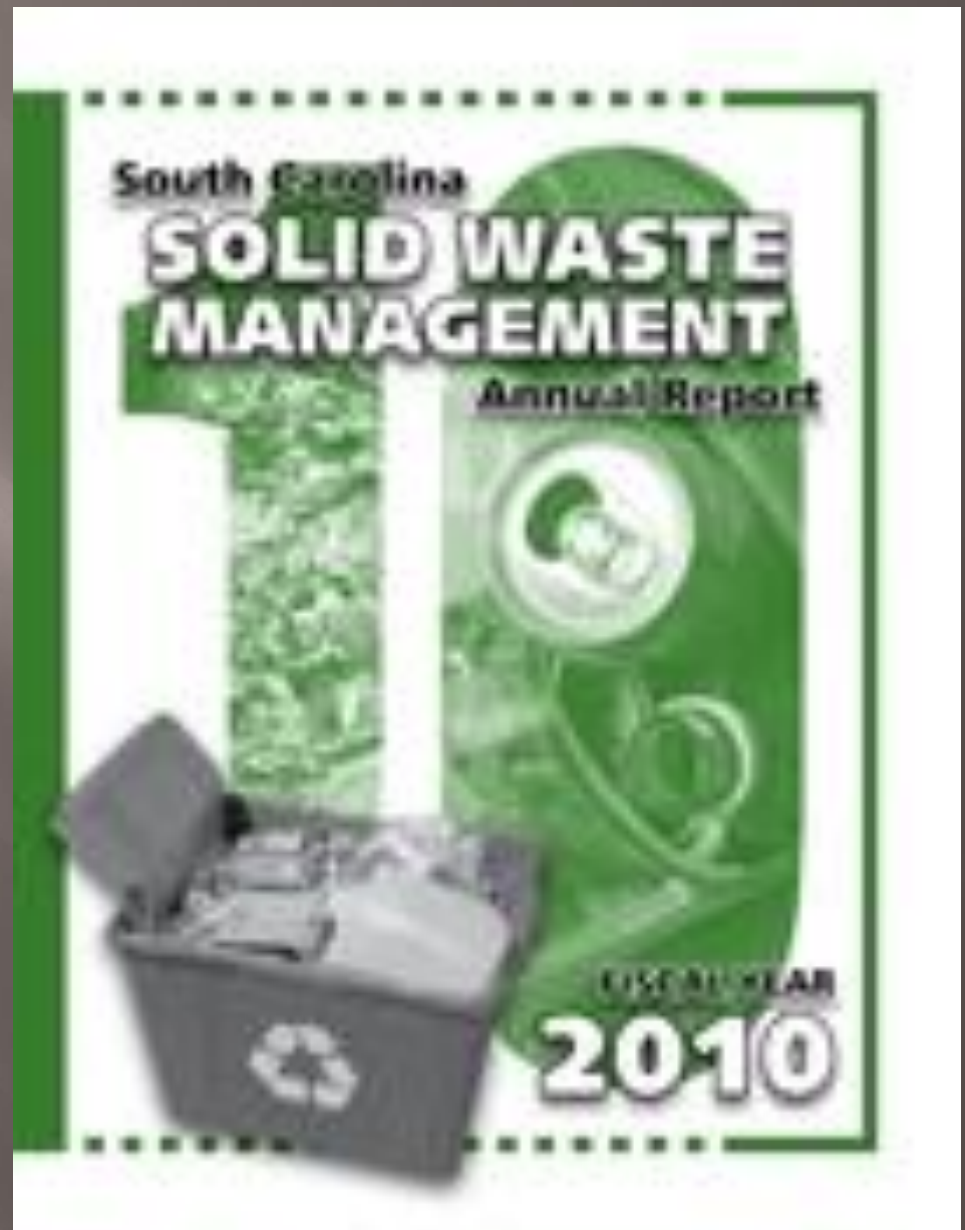


## How Have Things Changed?

There are only 19 permitted landfills in the state.

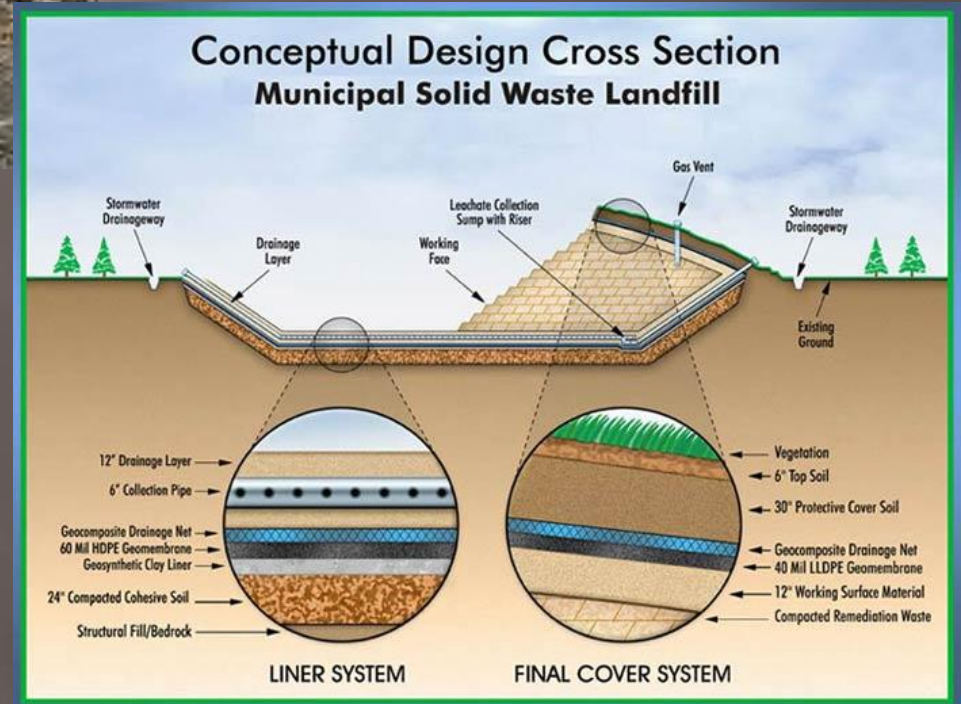
Solid waste generation has decreased from 6.3 pounds per person in 2007 to 5 pounds in 2010.

Recycling rate is currently 25.5%.



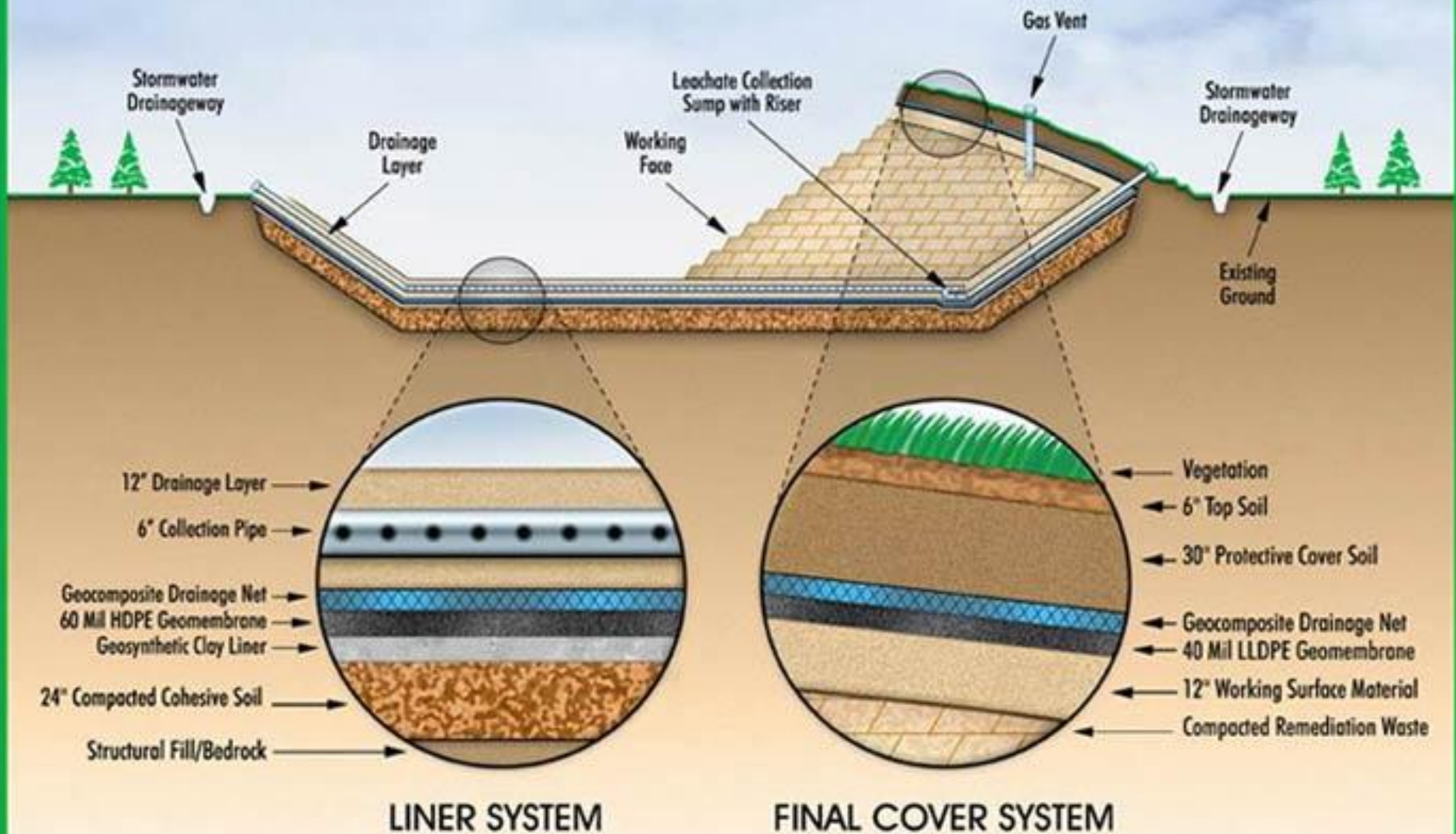


# Change in Technology





# Conceptual Design Cross Section Municipal Solid Waste Landfill



# Types of Landfills

## Class I Landfill

Land clearing debris

## Class II Landfill

C&D

Industrial SW Class 1

## CLASS III Landfill

MSW

Industrial SW Class 2 & 3





*"DON"*

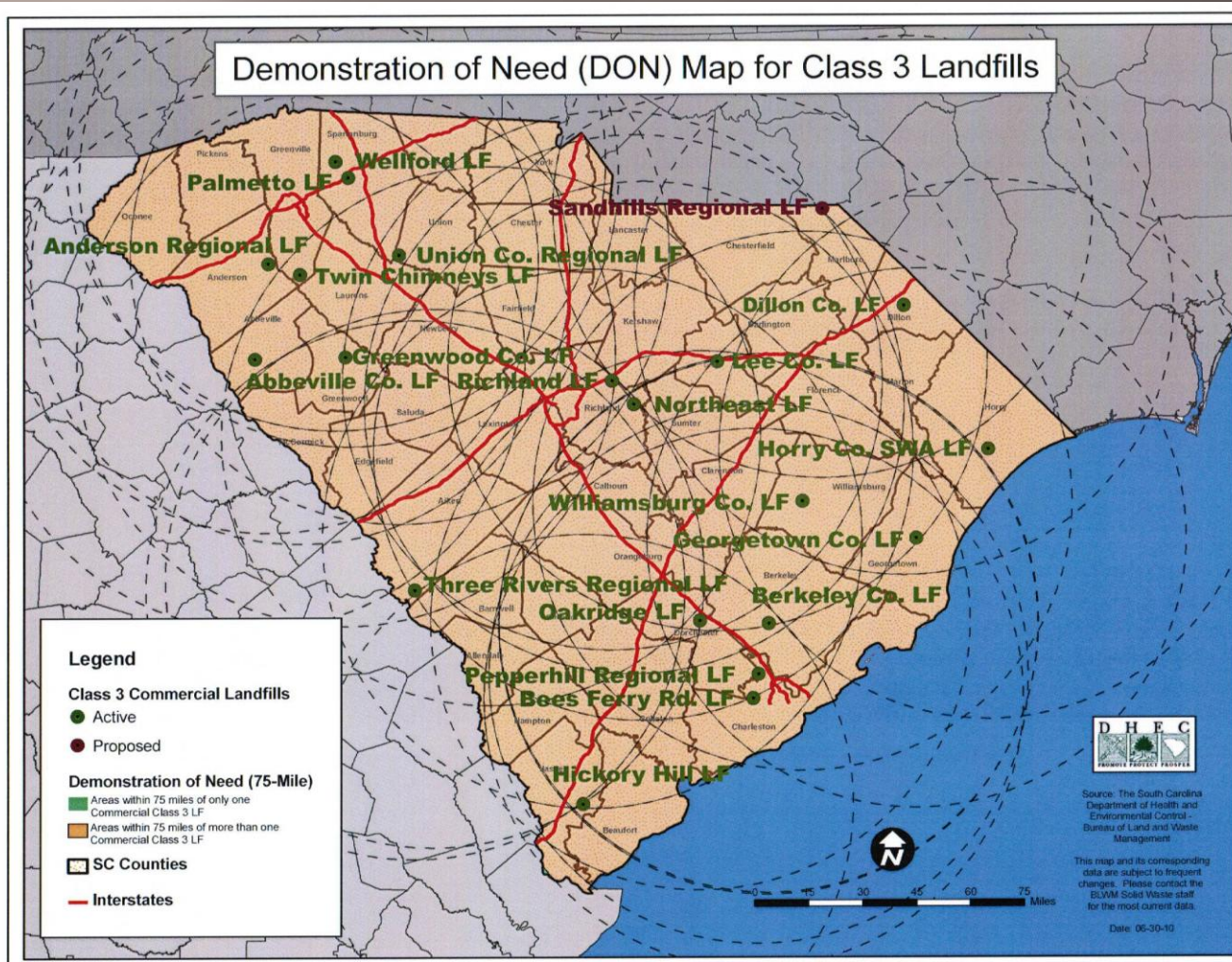


# DON

## Demonstration of Need

- Revised in 2009
- Addresses concerns over permitted capacity in the state and the amount of waste generated within SC.
- 42 million tons of capacity was available, but was reduced to 13 million tons.
- Long term impact will be increased tipping fees.
- Tipping fees in the NE range from the mid \$60 - \$100 per ton. South Carolina averages in the \$35 - \$40 range, and can be less.

# "DON" DEMONSTRATION OF NEED





# How Can We Have An Impact?

## Participate in Recycling Programs

### Benefits:

- Good for the environment through conservation of natural resources, energy and waste disposal.
- Good for the economy of the state by creating jobs.
- Good for schools by reducing waste disposal costs, and through partnerships created with local programs, can help communities meet state goals.



(Recycling: A Valuable Lesson pg. 101)



# Recycling Collection

## LOW TECH SOLUTION



## PROS VS CONS

- Low purchase price
- Low operating cost
- No CDL required to operate
- Dual stream collection adds value to prices paid for commodities
- Limited capacity
- Difficult to maneuver

# Middle of the Road Semi-Automated Tech. Single Stream Pros vs Cons

- Increased cost for equipment.
- Increased maintenance costs.
- Reduced revenue paid for commodities.
- Increased capacity through compaction.
- No material separation, thus increased route efficiency.



# Fully Automated Side Loader

## HIGH TECH SOLUTION



## PROS VS CONS

- Very high vehicle cost
- Very high maintenance cost
- Only 1 person on a crew
- Very efficient route collection vehicle if set-up correctly.



# Another Option to Curbside

Convenience Center  
or  
Drop Off Center



## Pros vs Cons

- Low collection costs
- Customers have to bring materials to the center





# Small Scale Processing



# Large Scale Processing





# Commodities



Newspaper



Mixed Paper



Corrugated Cardboard

# Fiber

# Commodities



## Aluminum Cans

Highest value material

Similar composition in the waste stream as steel cans by weight

Light weighting of these containers over time gives a false indication that recycling participation has decreased



# Commodities



Similar in composition within the waste stream as aluminum when measured by weight.

Stable markets for this material.



## Steel Cans

Local markets are typically available to accept this commodity.

# Commodities

## Plastics

PLASTIC RESIN CODES						
						
PETE	HDPE	V	LDPE	PP	PS	OTHER
Polyethylene Terephthalate	High Density Polyethylene	Vinyl	Low Density Polyethylene	Polypropylene	Polystyrene	Other
cola bottles water bottles shampoo bottles mouthwash bottles scented bottle jars	milk, water and juice jugs shampoo bottles yogurt and margarine tubs grocery bags	beer fluid packaging shampoo bottles	bread bags frozen food bags quadraxene bottles (bleach, home)	bottling bottles yogurt and margarine tubs	hard trays egg cartons cups and plates	bottles 1 & 2 gallon water bottles some juice bottles

“Bottles  
And  
Jugs”



# Commodities



**CLEAR**

**BROWN**

**GREEN**



# How much is out there?

## 1 TON OF WASTE

- **39% Fiber**
- **1% Aluminum Cans**
- **1% Steel Cans**
- **3% Plastic Containers**
- **5% Glass Bottles**

## COMPOSITION OF RECYCLABLES

- **70% Paper**
- **5% Aluminum Cans**
- **5% Steel Cans**
- **10% Plastic Containers**
- **20% Glass Bottles**

**4.1 million tons generated in the state**

# Quick Math Lesson

## Economic Impact of Recycling

2010 Revenue from Recycling = \$200,000

Avoided cost of disposal

SC - \$12 per ton x 3,000 tons = \$36,000

NE - \$75 x 3,000 = \$225,000

Collection Cost = \$335,000

# Politics of Recycling





# Current Legislation

## Electronics Legislation

As of July 1st, electronics are banned from disposal in MSW landfills.

## S461 – Beverage Container and Packaging

Those that have a permit to sell alcohol for consumption on premises will be required to recycle beverage containers and packaging.



# Dollar\$ and Cent\$ of Recycling



## Local Questions:

What services are you going to provide?

How will the services be delivered?

Who pays?

## Statewide Questions:

What is the impact to our economy as a whole?

# Local Questions

Collection – Public vs Private

Vehicles to be used – Low Tech vs High Tech

Staffing – Collection Crews & Administration

Processing – Public vs Private





# Statewide Financial Impacts

## Industry Size

\$6.5 billion (2006) Projected \$10 billion in 2010

## Tax Revenue

\$69 million

## Jobs

37,440 direct and indirect jobs \$1.5 billion in income

## Annual Growth Rate

12%

## Capital Investment

\$438 million (nearly 30% more than in 2009)

# What Can a School Do?



Create a dumpster diving team.

Identify the materials that can be recycled, and how much is being generated.

List the remaining items and their quantity.

Contact the local recycling coordinator for your community to identify resources that are available to you to start a program.

Gain support for the program, implement, record and publish results.

**Everything that you wanted to know about solid waste and recycling, but were afraid to ask...**



**However, if you still have questions, I would be happy to try and answer them.**